



**Directorate of
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**Terrorism
Review**

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10 November 1983

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*GI TR 83-023
10 November 1983*

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**Terrorism
Review** [Redacted]

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10 November 1983

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**Terrorism
Review**

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10 November 1983

Perspective***Cuban Response to Grenada Setback: Terrorist Danger Assessed***

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Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, thwarted in his efforts to establish a Cuban beachhead in Grenada, could seek to lash out at some of those who caused his plans to be aborted. We believe that, while Castro is unlikely in the near term to use Cuban assets to mount terrorist attacks against US personnel or installations, he could seek to vent his anger by conducting vendettas against other regional leaders—Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga, Dominica's Prime Minister Charles, or Prime Minister Adams of Barbados, for example—who have forcefully supported US actions in Grenada. It is also possible that individuals or groups that receive Cuban support could ignore or misread Castro's signals and carry out anti-US operations on their own.

Castro's response to his dramatic political setback in Grenada has been limited thus far to the diplomatic and public relations fronts:

- Mass demonstrations have been organized to protest the US action.
- Cuban diplomatic missions apparently have lobbied host governments to refuse recognition to the new Grenadian authorities, portraying them as puppets of the United States.
- Havana has sought support in the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement for condemnations of the US action.

Havana enhanced its own defensive military posture perhaps out of genuine concern that the United States could attack Cuba should anti-US operations occur for which Washington finds Castro to blame. In response to Washington's demarche concerning reported Cuban plans to instigate reprisals against the United States, Havana denied any such intentions, chafed at US attempts to "intimidate" Cuba, and refused to accept responsibility for the actions of others who feel impelled to act in response to the US role in Grenada. In our judgment, Castro probably will be particularly cautious in coming weeks to avoid even the appearance of indirect involvement with attacks against US targets for fear that they could result in US retaliation.

The information currently available to us indicating Cuban encouragement of anti-US violence by local Communist parties and radical groups elsewhere in the hemisphere is both unconfirmed and of questionable reliability. Sponsorship of such operations would not appear to square with Castro's perceived need to continue to appear as a world statesman rather than a terrorist practitioner.

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In fact, Castro has been going through an extended period of personal and political stocktaking. The setback he suffered in Grenada cannot but be a painful reminder that 30 years of revolutionary action have produced few definitive successes. He has given the appearance in recent months of carefully walking a tightrope, trying to strike a balance between defending his revolutionary credentials and avoiding a misstep that could be used by Washington to justify some action against Cuba.

There may be greater danger, however, if Castro feels himself pushed to the wall. For the most part a pragmatic decisionmaker, Castro has suffered the loss through death of some of his closest and more judicious confidants—those who traditionally counseled caution and pragmatism. If confronted with additional serious political or economic setbacks in the coming weeks, Castro could revert to the kind of reckless and injudicious behavior that characterized the early years of his leadership. He could, in that event, sanction anti-US operations—particularly if he can keep the Cuban hand hidden.



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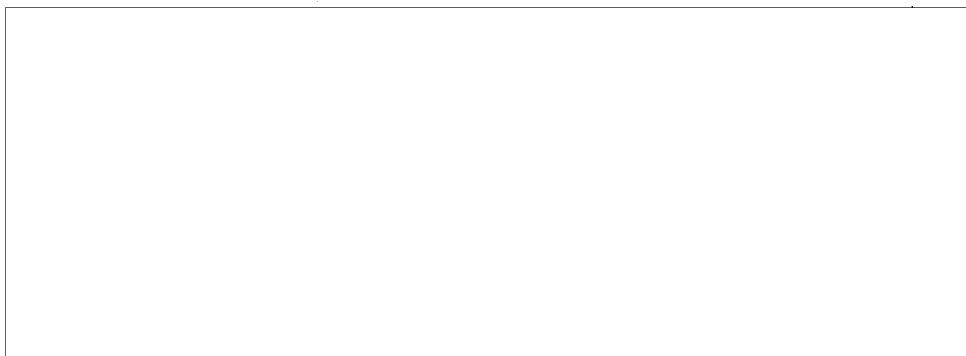
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Highlights

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Alert List



Lebanon: ASALA Threat To Attack US Targets. The Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), in a telephone call that claimed responsibility for the attack on the Turkish Embassy in Beirut on 29 October, has warned that the United States, France, and Turkey will be the targets of ASALA operations until Armenia is liberated. To date, ASALA—using various cover names—has conducted five minor bomb attacks against US interests in Western Europe. ASALA appears to have the capability to conduct terrorist attacks in Beirut. We believe, however, that the question of terrorist attacks against non-Turkish targets has become such a divisive issue within ASALA that future attacks will be limited to Turkish targets.

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Key Indicators

Grenadian Fallout. Radical groups in several Latin American countries are using US actions in Grenada as a pretext for engaging in demonstrations, harassment, and attacks against US installations. In Bolivia, the US Consulate in Cochabamba was broken into and sacked; in Medellin, Colombia, the Binational Center was bombed and a local security guard shot; and in Valparaiso, Chile, the Binational Center was bombed. Although the level of violence has not been high thus far, local terrorists or “crazies” may escalate the violence and target US-owned businesses or personnel.

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International: Black June Organization's Campaign Against Arab Moderates. A spate of threats against Gulf moderates, following the recent shootings of Jordanian diplomats in Rome and New Delhi and the suspicious crash of a Gulf air carrier in the UAE, leads us to believe that Abu Nidal's group in Damascus may be embarking on a terrorist campaign against Arab moderates. Some of the terrorist acts may be aimed at gaining the release of imprisoned group members in Jordan and Kuwait. According to US Embassy sources in Kuwait, US and

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Western interests may be targeted there if the Kuwaiti Government does not comply with the group's demands. In a possibly related incident, the son of the Kuwaiti Ambassador to the UAE recently received a death threat which he has attributed to BJO. [redacted]

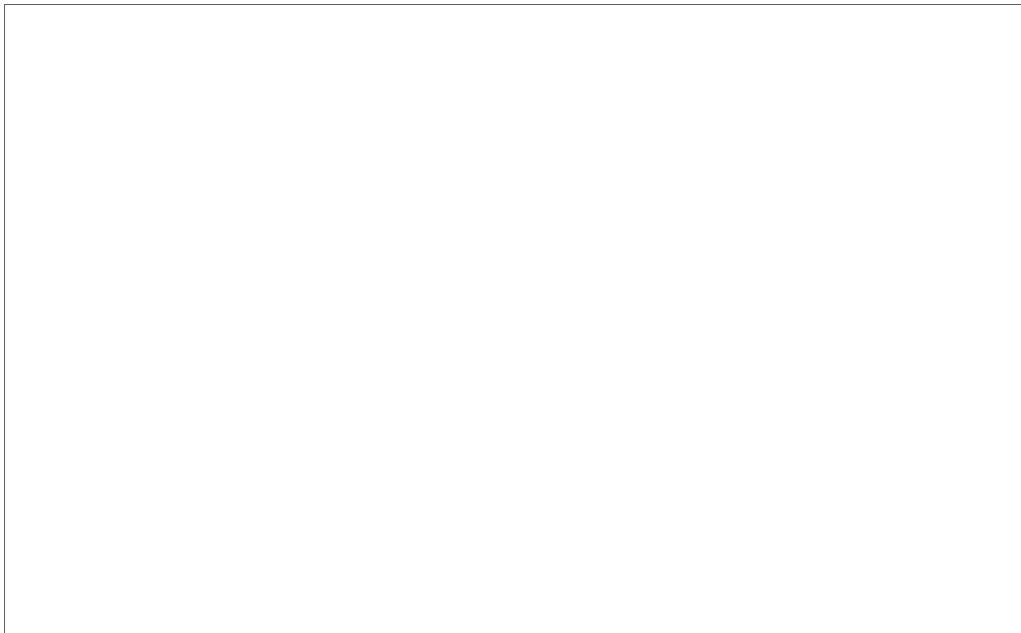
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Significant Developments

Terrorist Threat to Peruvian Municipal Elections. Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists have stepped up efforts in both Lima and the emergency zone in anticipation of the 13 November municipal elections. The group has staged a series of coordinated attacks during the latter half of October. Although the primary targets were police and police installations, others have included attacks on a Communist labor headquarters, a newspaper office, the headquarters of the Popular Action (AP) party, a US-owned factory, municipal buildings, and electrical transmission towers. SL guerrillas have also threatened electoral candidates and voters in the emergency zone. SL activity is expected to increase as election day draws near. [redacted]

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Turkey: Preelection Surge of Terrorism. The general election on 6 November was the focal point for a recent upsurge in terrorist activities—both within Turkey and elsewhere in Western Europe. Three incidents in Turkey, bombings of Turkish diplomatic facilities in Switzerland and West Germany, and three “protest” takeovers of US firms by Turkish militants in Western Europe have underscored radical leftist attempts to protest the military regime in Turkey. A captured Revolutionary Way (Dev Yol) terrorist claimed to have received instructions to carry out terrorist attacks in various regions of Turkey to create the impression that terrorism was on the upswing. We believe counterterrorist forces are able to suppress terrorism in Turkey at the present time. [redacted]

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France: Release of Suspected Libyan Terrorist. French authorities released Sa'id Mohamed Abdallah Rashid—a Libyan national wanted in Italy for his activities in connection with international terrorism. The 28 October release apparently came after the date when extradition papers for his return to Italy could be processed. Press reports suggest that Rashid's arrest on 6 October triggered the detention of 37 French citizens in Tripoli between 9 and 11 October. The failure to prosecute Rashid may well be attributable to French fears of reprisal by the Libyan Government.

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Colombia: The Kidnaping Capital of the World [redacted]

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Kidnaping is but one facet of the violent guerrilla struggle that has plagued Colombia for a generation and that has resulted in the deaths of almost 20,000 people. Since early 1981, guerrilla or criminal groups have seized more than 100 people a year and collected millions of dollars annually in ransoms.¹ Currently, Colombian police are working on at least 70 kidnaping cases perpetrated by guerrilla groups, some of which have been unsolved since 1980.² So far this year three American citizens have been kidnaped—two have not yet been released. [redacted]

investigation into kidnaping incidents is hampered by the fact that a number of the kidnapings are conducted by common criminals who operate under the name of one or more of the local guerrilla groups. Conversely, guerrilla groups have been known to take credit for kidnapings they did not commit or to hire criminal gangs to conduct kidnapings. [redacted]

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A June 1983 article in the Colombian press, apparently based on information provided by military intelligence sources, demonstrates that both leftist guerrilla groups and criminal elements are involved in Colombia's kidnaping problem. The article lists 130 individuals currently being held for ransom in Colombia,³ and attributes 59 to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), 18 to the 19th of April Movement (M-19), five to the National Liberation Army (ELN), seven to the Peoples Liberation Army (EPL), one to the Pedro Leon Arboleda group, and 39 to common criminals. [redacted]

The motivations underlying the kidnapings vary only in nuance from group to group. The most obvious motive for kidnaping is money—kidnaping wealthy citizens for ransom has proved to be a highly lucrative and virtually riskless business in Colombia. In addition, guerrilla groups manage to exploit the kidnapings for a number of less tangible reasons, such as gaining publicity for their goals and demonstrating a group's ability to operate in the face of government counterinsurgency measures, thereby embarrassing the Colombian Government. [redacted]

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Establishing a reliable figure for the number of kidnapings in Colombia, however, is complicated by several factors. Many kidnapings are not reported because families fear that notifying the local authorities would endanger the victims' lives. Most reported kidnapings remain unsolved in police files because, quite often, the victims' families pay the demanded ransom without notifying the authorities. In addition, [redacted]

In an April interview with reporters held just before his death, Jaime Bateman, leader of the M-19, reportedly implied yet another goal: to disrupt the Colombian economy by intimidating businessmen and multinational corporation executives and forcing them to leave the country. In fact, the kidnapings are exacerbating an already depressed economy by further encouraging capital flight. Many leading Colombian and foreign businessmen are leaving the country as a result of the kidnaping threat. In addition, many landowners are abandoning their land and moving to the cities out of fear of guerrilla activity in their area. [redacted]

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¹ Colombian officials admit that the true number of kidnaping cases could be double that cited because families are reluctant to deal with the authorities and often quietly pay ransoms without notifying the police. [redacted]

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² This number includes only active cases in police files. [redacted]

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³ This figure is much higher than that reported as the number of active cases in police files. By June, several of the individuals listed in the article had already been released by their captors. [redacted]

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Although President Belisario Betancur and the Colombian military often disagree on the best methods to stem the guerrilla violence that has plagued the country for decades, both sides agree that until meaningful social and economic programs are enacted by the government, the violence will continue. Because governmental programs are unlikely to be successful in the short term, the kidnaping problem is one that will continue to plague the Betancur administration for some time to come.

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**Husayn al-Musawi and
the Islamic Fundamentalist
Threat in Lebanon** [redacted]

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During the past year there have been many instances of Shia-inspired violence in Lebanon. Presumably, several Shia clans have participated in that violence, but one—the Musawi—has been particularly active. Its leading representative is Husayn al-Musawi, a layman member. Musawi, also known as Abu Hisham, is a veteran Shia leader and the head of the Bekaa-based, pro-Iranian, extremist Amal of Islam movement. This Islamic fundamentalist group, which is also variously known as Hizb Allah (Party of God)¹ or the Husayn Suicide Commandos, has been linked [redacted] to the 23 October bombing attacks on US and French Multinational Force (MNF) components. Suicide missions, such as the October attack on the MNF and the 18 April bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut, are consistent with Shia fundamentalist philosophy, which equates any death in the service of Islam with martyrdom and direct access to heaven. Musawi has publicly denied any involvement by his movement in the MNF bombings. According to the US Embassy, Musawi has said that he applauded the attacks, regretted that he had not played a role in them, and hoped that he would be involved the next time. [redacted]

from the organization because of his ties to Iran and his commitment to using Amal as the vehicle for a future Islamic revolution that would lead to an Islamic republic in Lebanon similar to that in Iran. While in Amal, he had served on the Command Council (executive committee) at least during 1980-82, was secretary for youth affairs until mid-1980, was elected spokesman in mid-1980, and at some point during 1981-82 became vice president of the organization, according to US diplomats. [redacted]

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The extent of Musawi's strength is unclear. During 1980-82, while he was in Amal, he was the number-two man in the leadership hierarchy and enjoyed the support of approximately 25 percent of the Amal membership. Musawi's breakaway from Amal, according to the Embassy in Beirut, did not attract much of a following initially, and he allegedly attempted to rejoin the Amal Command Council. At his current base in the Bekaa Valley town of Baalabakk—a longtime center of Islamic fundamentalist activity in Lebanon—Musawi has about 500 men under his command. [redacted]

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Musawi has apparently been able to extend his influence to other Shia areas. [redacted]

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Musawi, a militant Shia nationalist, had previously been a member of Amal (Hope) of Islam—the largest political-military organization of the Shia community in Lebanon—since at least the late 1970s, but he broke with the movement in the summer of 1982. According to US diplomats in Beirut, he was removed [redacted]

[redacted] Clearly backed by the Iranians, Musawi and his radical Amal of Islam are seen by many Lebanese as the vanguard of an Iranian-influenced revolutionary movement that could make major [redacted]

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¹ Embassy [redacted] have indicated that Amal of Islam and Hizb Allah, a Bekaa-based organization founded by Shia clerics, were originally distinct groups but have recently become more interdependent, with Amal of Islam becoming one of the constituent groups of the heavily Iranian-dependent Hizb Allah. [redacted]

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Husayn al-Musawi is surrounded by three of his militia-men as he tells reporters on 27 October 1983 in Baalabakk that he had no involvement in the bombing of the US Marine headquarters and French post in Beirut.

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Wide World

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inroads among the Lebanese Shia and could pose a threat to the central government, according to US Embassy officers. At the same time, Musawi, who has close relations with Damascus, is apparently being used by Syria to press the leaders of Amal to be more supportive of Syrian policies. [redacted]

[redacted]

Musawi, who is about 40, has been described in one newspaper account as quiet spoken, independent minded, and charismatic. He is a former teacher. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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**North Korea Responsible
for Rangoon Bombing**



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An official Burmese Government investigation has concluded that the North Korean Government was responsible for the 9 October bombing in Rangoon that claimed the lives of 20 South Korean and Burmese citizens and injured 46. One of the world's most destructive terrorist attacks in 1983 in terms of casualties, the Rangoon atrocity was unique among incidents thus far in 1983 in that the victims included high-level government leaders. Although the premature detonation of the bomb spared the life of its target, South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, the incident is the first instance in which the North Koreans have themselves carried out an attempt on the life of a South Korean leader outside South Korea. It also lends credence to South Korean claims that North Korea had attempted to arrange Chun's murder by Canadian underworld figures in 1981. Of more immediate concern, the North Korean failure to get Chun this time is not likely to deter them from attempting his assassination in the future.

October. North Korea would have liked to have demonstrated South Korea's inability to provide security for participating delegations and thereby scuttle plans for future international events in Seoul—the IMF in 1985, the Asian Games in 1986, and the Olympics in 1988. Tight security in South Korea, however, limited the opportunities for a successful terrorist attack. In Rangoon, on the other hand, the North Koreans had an established presence and faced less stringent security precautions, thus increasing their chances for success. In addition, the June announcement of Chun's trip allowed ample time for planning. The possibility that North Korea could stage a terrorist incident in South Korea during President Reagan's Asian visit in November thus remains a cause for concern, though not necessarily for alarm.



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North Korea has ample motive for wanting Chun out of the way and his government discredited. Since Chun took office in 1980, North Korean President Kim Il-song has been dealt a series of setbacks in his efforts to reunify the peninsula on his terms. Chun quickly consolidated his control and has been working to gain worldwide recognition and enhance the prestige of his government. South Korean officials had believed that North Korea might stage some terrorist incident—made to appear the work of South Korean dissidents—during the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Seoul from 2 to 13

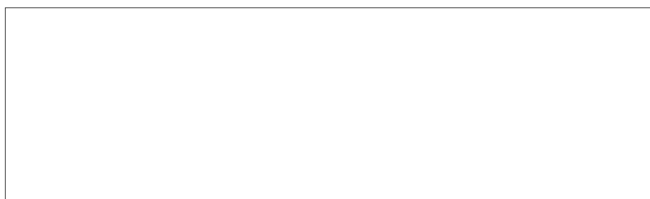
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Terrorist Use of East European Weapons—Czechoslovakia

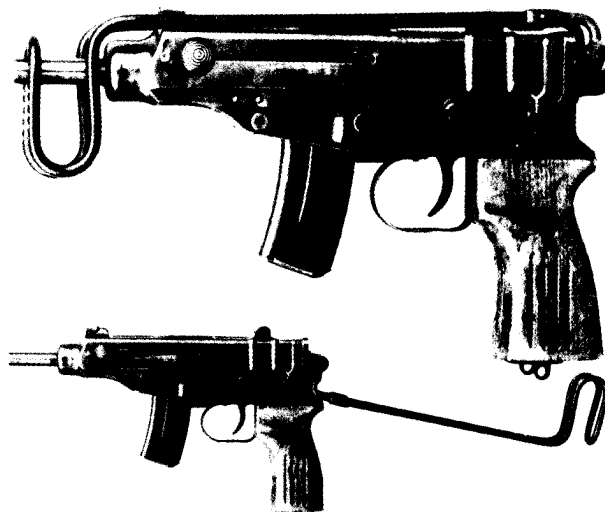
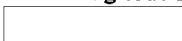
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Terrorist Use of Czechoslovak Weapons

Czechoslovak small arms are particular favorites of terrorist, insurgent, and criminal groups—probably because many fire Western ammunition. Of the four known versions of the Czechoslovak Skorpion submachinegun, for example, only the 9-mm Makarov Model 65 fires a Soviet cartridge. The others shoot Western ammunition that is readily available throughout Europe and the Middle East (figure 1).



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Figure 1. Skorpion. Seemingly tailor made for terrorists, the Skorpion is less than 11 inches long with its wire shoulder brace folded; weighs under 3 pounds; and is available with a sound suppressor, night vision sight, and a "brass catcher" to collect the expended cartridges. A selective fire weapon, the Skorpion can operate on both the semiautomatic and full-automatic mode and has a cyclic rate of fire of more than 750 rounds per minute.

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During the late 1970s, the Skorpion was the preferred assassination weapon of Palestinian terrorists and of those groups they supported. Press reports indicate that two Skorpions were abandoned at a Parisian safehouse by the international terrorist "Carlos" in 1975 and that Red Brigades terrorists killed former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro in 1978 with the same Skorpion previously used by the Brigades to assassinate Francesco Coco, the chief prosecutor of Genoa. According to a captured Red Brigades leader, this weapon had been received from a radical Palestinian organization less than a year before the Moro attack. More recently, a Skorpion was discovered in the baggage of two Palestinians who attempted to smuggle several weapons into Austria on board a regularly scheduled flight from Syria in July 1981,

market.



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In an apparent attempt to capture a share of the market held by the Belgian-made Browning 9-mm Hi-Power pistol, the Ceska Zbrojovka Machinery Enterprise at Strakonice began production of a large frame, large clip-capacity pistol in 1975 (figure 2).

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A Skorpion was also used in a machinegun attack on a synagogue in Brussels in September 1982, according to a defense attache report.

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Although they may no longer be produced, Skorpions are still available on the international gray arms

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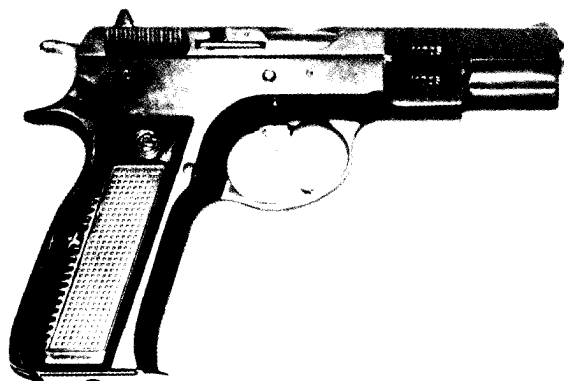


Figure 2. CZ-75. This weapon closely resembles the Browning Hi-Power but features a 15-round clip and a double-action trigger that allows the firearm to be carried ready to fire with the safety off, a round in the chamber, and the hammer down.

The CZ-75 was particularly popular among Turkish terrorists during the late 1970s because it chambered the same ammunition used in many of their submachineguns and is superior to the standard Turkish Kirikkale police sidearm that holds only eight cartridges of far less powerful .32- or .380-caliber ammunition.

several thousand CZ-75 pistols were seized entering Turkey illegally during 1979 alone. More recently, a CZ-75 was among those weapons confiscated in February 1983 from an arms cache belonging to the Kexel-Hepp Group—a West German rightwing terrorist organization.

Another popular Czechoslovak weapon is the 7.65-mm CZ-70 pistol, which—like the CZ-75—is made for export (figure 3).

the Politico-Military wing of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/PM) organization probably possesses a number of these weapons.

Moreover, defense attache reporting indicates that a CZ-70



Figure 3. CZ-70. Generally similar to the West German Walther Police Pistol, this small, defensive sidearm features a double-action trigger and high concealability that apparently compensate for its underpowered cartridge and its limited clip capacity of eight rounds.

pistol was also used in an October 1982 attack on a Yugoslavian couple in Brussels.

Other Czechoslovak pistols have been reported in the possession of terrorist, insurgent, and criminal groups. According to press reports, French authorities claim that the same 7.65-mm Czechoslovak pistol was used in Paris to kill US Military Attache Col. Charles Ray and Israeli diplomat Yacov Barsimantov in 1982, and that a different weapon of the same make and caliber was used in the unsuccessful attack on US Embassy Charge Charles Chapman in 1981.

Czechoslovakia also produces the 7.62-mm VZ-58 assault rifle, which, although similar in concept and

¹ We continue to believe, however, that these attacks may have been committed with 7.65-mm Czechoslovak Skorpian submachineguns and not with semiautomatic pistols. According to press reports, French authorities have stated that the empty cartridge cases recovered after all three attacks were fired from Czechoslovak weapons with a vertical ejection system. If these reports are true, then the murder weapons could not have been CZ-70 pistols—or the older Czechoslovak 7.65-mm P-27 or CZ-50 pistols—which all have standard Mauser-type right-hand ejection ports. Except for one obscure pistol that has not been manufactured since the early 1920s, the only Czechoslovak 7.65-mm weapon with a vertical ejector is the Model 61 Skorpian.

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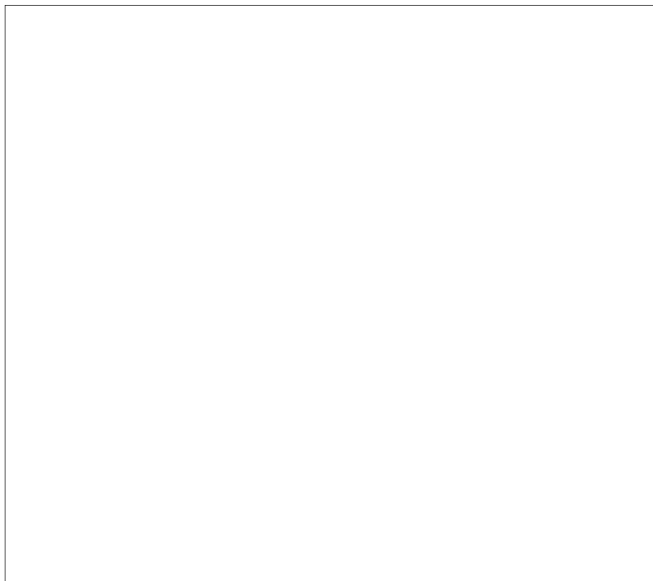


Figure 4. Czechoslovak VZ-58 assault rifles, once encountered primarily in the hands of Middle Eastern terrorists, are beginning to show up more frequently in the possession of European—particularly Italian—terrorist and criminal groups.

external appearance to the AK-47 and AKM, is quite different internally from the Soviet Kalashnikov rifle (figure 4). According to open-source literature, after Japanese Red Army (JRA) terrorists used this weapon during the 1972 massacre at Lod Airport, a JRA unit adopted this weapon's designation as its nom de guerre. In late 1979, a US military officer in Turkey observed a case of new, consecutively numbered VZ-58 rifles seized from an illegal arms shipment by Turkish authorities. More recently, Defense Department reporting indicates that in August 1982 a senior official of a local Italian law enforcement agency confirmed press reports that a 7.62-mm Czechoslovak "Kalashnikov" assault rifle was captured from a family with a criminal background that was engaged in illegal drug trafficking in Sicily.

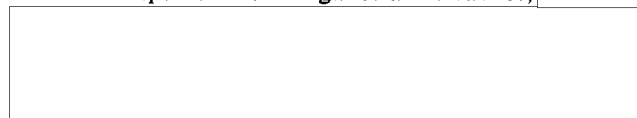
a similar weapon was used during the assassination of anti-Mafia Carabinieri General Dalla Chiesa and his wife in September 1982 and during the murder of Alfio Ferlito, the head of a Sicilian criminal family, who, along with three police escorts and a driver, was ambushed and killed in June 1982.

In addition to their penchant for Czechoslovak small arms, Middle Eastern and European terrorists have



also made extensive use of a Czechoslovak explosive called Semtex-H.

from 1972 to 1980 authorities discovered Semtex-H—or its constituent ingredients, pentrite and hexogen—in a number of separate bombs believed to have been made by Palestinian and Armenian terrorist groups active in Paris. More recently, large quantities of this explosive were discovered in 1982 in captured Red Brigades arms caches,



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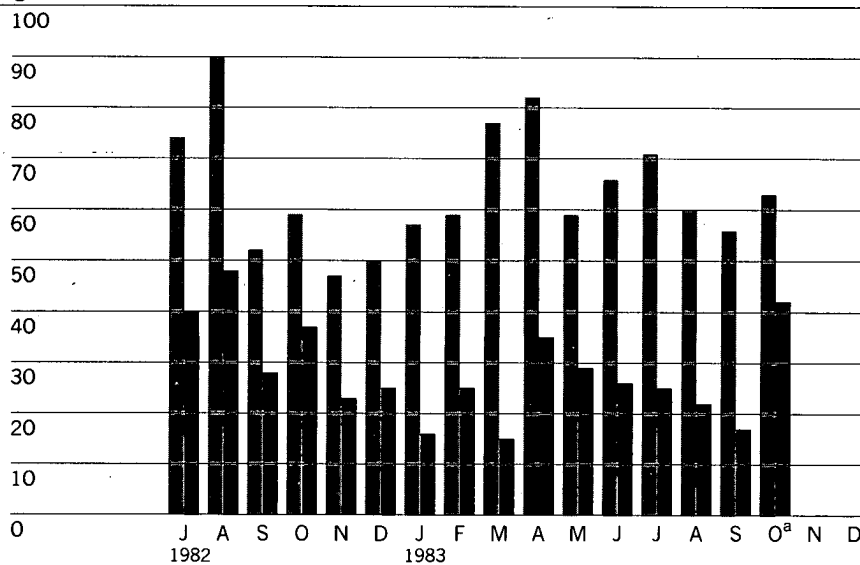
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Statistical Overview

Statistical Overview: International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83

■ Total, 1022
 ■ Of which: US targets, 428



Category of International Terrorist Incidents, 1982-83, by Month	1982-83												Total				
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O ^a	N	D					
Total	74	90	52	59	47	50	57	59	77	82	59	66	71	60	56	63	1022
Kidnaping	4		1	4	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	6	3	1	45
Barricade, hostage	1	1	6	1	5	2	1	2	3	4	2	2	3	1	3	5	42
Bombing	42	32	13	17	18	23	22	25	27	30	22	32	22	22	17	16	380
Armed attack			2	1				2	2	4	1	2	3		2	1	20
Hijacking	3	4	1	3	3	1	4	6	3	4	7	6	10	3	2		60
Assassination	3	4	5		1	2	4	1	4	5	2	4	2	3	3	3	46
Threats, hoax	19	44	18	23	14	16	20	15	29	25	18	17	24	23	23	26	354
Sniping	1	2	3	2	1		1	2	1	2				1	1	3	20
Other ^b	1	3	3	8	2	4	3	2	4	5	4	1	4	1	2	8	55

^a Figures for the most recent months are subject to change as additional data are received.

^b Break-ins, conspiracies, shootouts, etc.

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Chronology

This chronology includes significant events, incidents, and trends in international terrorism. It provides commentary on their background, importance, and wider implications. It does not treat events listed in previous editions of the chronology unless new information has been received. [redacted]

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September 1983

Turkey: Discovery of Terrorist Explosives

In Istanbul, Turkish police reported the discovery of a buried cache—containing 2,000 rounds of ammunition, small quantities of TNT, C-3 plastic explosives, and two pipe bombs—believed to belong to leftist organizations that were active prior to the imposition of martial law on 12 September 1980. [redacted]

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28 September 1983

Turkey: Terrorists Killed in Counterterrorist Sweeps

In Hozat, Turkish National Police killed three members of the Turkish Communist Party/Marxist-Leninist-Partisans (TCP-ML-P) during a hostage-taking incident. Police believe the TCP-ML-P members were attempting to reorganize in the Tunceli area prior to the 6 November Turkish general elections. [redacted]

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10 October 1983

Turkey: Terrorist Attack

In the leftist stronghold of Fatsa, members of the Revolutionary Way (Dev Yol) shot and killed one villager and wounded another. Turkish police believe that the commando attack was intended as a show of strength by the group in an effort to retain credibility. The slain villager was a police informant. One of the terrorists subsequently claimed to have been instructed, reportedly by imprisoned terrorists, to carry out several such acts in various regions of Turkey to create the impression that terrorism was on the upswing. Police suspect the leadership group of Dev Yol remains at large—presumably in Western Europe—and passes instructions and guidance to members in Turkey via imprisoned leaders. [redacted]

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14 October 1983

Italy: Arrest of Two COLP Terrorists

Two members of the Common Organization for the Liberation of Prisoners (COLP), a splinter group of the Red Brigades (BR) terrorist organization, were arrested at their home near Rome. The recent vintage of a document found there by police—October 1983—may indicate that the organization has plans to rebuild. [redacted]

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France: COLP Member Killed in Shootout

Ciro Rizzato, a former member of Autonomia who later joined COLP, was killed in a shootout with Parisian police during a bank robbery apparently intended to secure funds for the COLP. [redacted]

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15 October 1983

Corsica: Discovery of Arms Cache

Police discovered explosives, detonators, firearms, and handgrenades in a cache believed to belong to the outlawed separatist group National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC). [redacted]

25X1

16 October 1983

France: Bombing Claimed by French Separatist Group

In Rennes, the Breton Liberation Front (FLB) claimed responsibility for the bombing of the Judicial Services complex—and three other bombings since May 1982—in a telephone message to the French news agency AFP. The attack came one day after the conviction of three Breton separatists for illegal arms possession. The FLB, which has no formal structure and very few members, does not appear to pose a serious terrorist threat in France. [redacted]

25X1

Turkey: Counterterrorist Operation

In Fatsa, Turkish counterterrorist forces captured two Revolutionary Left (Dev Sol) militants and killed two others in a shootout during a counterterrorist sweep of Ordu Province. The terrorists were believed responsible for two murders in the area committed by individuals wearing counterfeit Turkish military uniforms. The terrorists were wearing commando-type uniforms when captured, and Turkish police suspect—on the basis of information obtained from a recent arrest of a Turkish terrorist—they were trained by Palestinians and infiltrated across the Syrian border into Turkey. The Turkish Government recently has made several demarches to the Syrian Government regarding Syrian training of and assistance to Turkish terrorists. [redacted]

25X1

Mid-October 1983

Turkey: Discovery of Banner Bomb

In Hozat, Turkish security forces located and defused a banner bomb—an explosive device suspended across a road or street with a banner proclaiming revolutionary statements—a favorite tactic of Turkish terrorists. The message on the banner apparently referred to Turkish counterterrorist sweeps in the eastern Turkish province of Ordu, which resulted in the death of a terrorist. Ordu Province has been the scene of three, possibly related, terrorist incidents since September 1983. [redacted]

25X1

20 October 1983

Italy: Italian Army Trucks Damaged

The “Anti-Imperialist Patrols for Proletarian Internationalism” claimed responsibility for arson attacks that damaged 11 Italian Army trucks parked in a repair facility near Rome. [redacted]

25X1

21 October 1983

Colombia: US-French Oil Company Attacked

National Liberation Army (ELN) guerrillas exploded five bombs at the headquarters of a US-French oil drilling consortium in Giron municipality, causing approximately \$625,000 in damage. No injuries were reported. [redacted]

25X1

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Corsica: Discovery of Arms Cache

In Ajaccio, police recovered 108 kilos of stolen explosives believed destined for Corsican separatists. One person was arrested and charged with the theft of the dynamite—a type similar to that used by the Corsican Separatist Organization FLNC. [redacted]

25X1

22 October 1983

Spain: Bombings in Basque Region Claimed by ETA

In Yurre and Vilare, ETA/M terrorists claimed credit for the bombings of two banks—which caused considerable damage but no injuries—and a Civil Guard station. [redacted]

25X1

Italy: Italian Military Attacked Again

The “Anti-Imperialist Patrols for Proletarian Internationalism” claimed responsibility for planting a black powder bomb that damaged an Italian Air Force radio pylon near Rome. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: German Military Intelligence School Bombed

An early morning explosion caused considerable damage. Confessor letters indicate that RAF supporters were responsible. This attack was very similar to the bombing of the Officers’ Club at Hahn Airbase in August. [redacted]

25X1

Peru: Terrorists Hit Lima Again

For the second weekend in a row, Sendero Luminoso (SL) terrorists staged coordinated attacks in the capital, killing at least five people and wounding nine others. During the 90-minute assault, terrorists fired machineguns and hurled dynamite and bombs at nine separate targets, including two police stations, the headquarters of the Governing Popular Action (AP) Party, a suburban city hall, a bank, an army barracks, an American-owned factory, and two electrical transmission towers. [redacted]

25X1

23 October 1983

Spain: Bombings Continue in Basque Region

In Renteria, a bomb exploded near a public building, causing some damage. Although no group has yet claimed credit for the attack, we believe a faction of ETA was responsible. ETA appears to be resuming its attempts to extort a “revolutionary tax” from financial institutions in the Basque region after a several-week hiatus. [redacted]

25X1

Spain: Escalation of Attacks in Basque Region

A bomb exploded in Spanish Navy headquarters in San Sebastian, causing considerable damage but no injuries. No group has yet claimed credit for the attack, but the use of Goma-2 explosive points to a faction of ETA as responsible for the attack. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Spain: Attack on Spanish Civil Guard

A grenade attack on a Spanish Civil Guard headquarters in Lecumberri, in Navarre Province, injured a baby. Although no group claimed credit for the attack, we believe ETA was responsible for the attack—the continuation of an upsurge in terrorist violence. Navarre Province is part of the area claimed as the Basque homeland. [redacted]

25X1

24 October 1983

Corsica: Bombings Continue

In Bastia, three bombs exploded at apartments of private citizens, causing some property damage but no injuries. Police arrested three suspected members of the FLNC immediately after the explosions. [redacted]

25X1

25 October 1983

Pakistan: Latest Bombing in Lahore

Two people were killed and 17 injured in a bomb explosion in Lahore. The bomb was thrown from a building into the crowd. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

26 October 1983

Chad: Terrorist Attacks Claimed

The Organization for the Liberation of Chad from Fascism and Imperialism has claimed responsibility for three bombings in N'Djamena during September and October. The most recent explosion on 26 October occurred at a bar a few hundred meters from the American chancery. [redacted]

25X1

Guatemala: Abducted Sisters of Leaders Released

The kidnaped sisters of current Head of State Gen. Mejia Victores and former President Rios Montt were released by their captors in Guatemala City. The releases came after the two families complied with guerrilla demands that included publication of a manifesto. [redacted]

25X1

Bolivia: Peruvian Embassy in La Paz Bombed

A dynamite stick hurled at the Peruvian Embassy in La Paz seriously damaged the building and others in the vicinity. No injuries were reported and no group has claimed credit for the incident. [redacted]

25X1

27 October 1983

Spain: Light Sentences to ETA Guerrillas

In Lerida, an Army court-martial judge handed down sentences of 18 and 10 years, respectively, to eight Basque separatists and a Catalan nationalist for a 1980 raid on a Spanish military barracks in Berga. The trial took place amid increased tension in Spain over terrorist violence—which resulted in three deaths in a two-week period, including the death of a Spanish Army captain kidnaped by the Political/Military wing of Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/PM) in an attempt to gain freedom for the nine guerrillas. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

South Africa: Bombing Attempt

A man carrying an explosive device wrapped in newspaper was arrested in Pietermaritzburg when police became suspicious of his behavior. The apparent target was Prime Minister Pieter Botha who was addressing a rally nearby. [redacted]

25X1

28 October 1983

France: Bomb Threats Against US Firms

In Paris, three US firms received telephonic bomb threats from individuals identifying themselves as members of the French leftist group Direct Action. No reason for the threatened attacks was provided by callers. [redacted]

25X1

29 October 1983

Lebanon: Attack on Turkish Embassy

In Beirut, two gunmen attacked the Turkish Embassy with automatic rifles and handgrenades, causing minor property damage but no injuries. Security forces arrested one individual whom they claimed admitted being a member of the extremist Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA). An anonymous caller later called the Agence France Presse news agency to claim credit for the attack in the name of ASALA, stating that the "Martyr Viken Ayvazian Group" was responsible. On the basis of the modus operandi—the confessor call to a news agency and the identification of a specific commando group named after an ASALA "martyr"—we believe ASALA was responsible for the attack, the third attack in Beirut claimed by ASALA in the past six weeks. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: Bombing of Turkish Consulate

In Stuttgart, a previously unknown Turkish group—the Brigades for the Liberation of the Turkish People—claimed responsibility for a bomb that exploded in front of the Turkish Consulate General. In a communique to police, the group claimed the attack was to protest the 6 November general elections in Turkey. No one was injured in the predawn blast that caused minor damage. [redacted]

25X1

West Germany: Turkish Takeover of US Firm

In Frankfurt, eight Turkish leftists—protesting alleged CIA influence in the Turkish elections—took over and held the Pan Am office for 30 minutes before police rushed the building and subdued them. During interrogation, one of the participants stated that additional occupations of US installations in West Germany were planned but provided no additional details. [redacted]

25X1

Chile: US-Chilean Cultural Center Bombed

Unknown individuals exploded a bomb inside the US-Chilean Cultural Center in Valparaiso. Although the institute was occupied at the time, no casualties were reported. No group has claimed responsibility for the incident. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

30 October 1983

Bolivia: More Bombings

Two bombs exploded in Cochabamba—one at the offices of *Los Tiempos* newspaper, and the second at the home of a rightwing senator of the Nationalistic Democratic Action (ADN) party. The bombing of the newspaper offices resulted in two injuries and caused extensive damage. No injuries were reported in the second bombing. Although small red flags printed with “Bolivian Sendero Luminoso” had been received by both the senator and the newspaper prior to the attacks, we do not suspect a link with the Peruvian group of the same name. The bombings follow several others in La Paz during the past few weeks. [redacted]

25X1

Spain: Bombing in Basque Region

In Bilbao, one bomb exploded outside a bank and a second was safely defused at a nearby bar. No one was injured in the explosion, which caused minor property damage. We believe Basque separatists are resuming their attempts to extort “revolutionary taxes” from financial institutions. [redacted]

25X1

31 October 1983

Colombia: Bomb Exploded To Protest Grenada Invasion

A powerful bomb exploded outside the Colombian-American center in Medellin. Although the facade of the building was badly damaged, no casualties were reported. The National Liberation Army (ELN) called a local radio station to claim credit for the incident, stating that it was in retaliation for US involvement in Grenada and Central America. [redacted]

25X1

Late October 1983

South Africa: ANC Members Sentenced

Two self-confessed African National Congress members have been convicted of high treason and sentenced to 18 and 15 years by the Pretoria Supreme Court. Charges of terrorism and attempted murder, which hold a maximum penalty of death, were dismissed. The limited sentences indicate that the South African Government is unlikely to impose the death sentence on accused terrorists who have not killed. [redacted]

25X1

1 November 1983

South Africa: Two Bombings in Durban

No one was seriously injured when two bombs exploded in Durban. One bomb was placed in an empty bus at the depot; the other exploded at a police facility. No one has claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Japan: Car Firebomb Rams USAF Gatehouse

No damage nor casualties were reported when an unmanned car carrying a firebomb hit the gatehouse at Yokota Air Force Base outside Tokyo. According to Tokyo Metropolitan Police, the Hazama Faction of the Revolution Workers Association was responsible. This followed an attack on a US military communications facility near the USAF base in Iwakuni for which the leftwing Middle Core Faction claimed responsibility. [redacted]

25X1

Secret

Secret

Martinique: US Consulate and Bank Bombed

The building housing the offices of the American Consulate and the Chase Manhattan Bank was bombed. Only minor damage resulted and there were no personal injuries. To date, no group has claimed responsibility but the incident is believed related to the US actions in Grenada.

25X1

Switzerland: Bomb Left at Turkish Consulate General

In Zurich, police discovered an explosive device near the offices of the Turkish Consulate General. Although no group has claimed credit for the device, a banner with anti-Turkish regime slogans found near the bomb indicates Turkish leftists—protesting the Turkish general elections—were responsible.

25X1

2 November 1983**France: Turkish Militants Seize US Firm**

In Paris, Turkish leftists claiming membership in the radical leftist group Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) took over the Pan Am ticket office and held several people hostage for 90 minutes before surrendering to French police. The four had beer cans filled with electrical wires that they attempted to pass off as grenades. No one was injured in the incident. The four men claimed to be protesting the martial law government in Turkey, the 6 November elections, and CIA support of the military junta.

25X1

The Netherlands: Militants Occupy US Firm

In Amsterdam, a group of protesters—10 members of the Turkish leftist group Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) and 10 members of the Dutch activist group “Krackers”—occupied the Pan Am airlines office. The group departed without incident after being given access to the media to protest the Turkish elections and alleged US Government/military involvement in Turkish affairs.

25X1

3 November 1983**West Germany: License Plates Stolen**

In Baden-Wuerttemberg, four American license plates were stolen from a factory belonging to a US Army subcontractor. In the past, the theft of license plates has been an indicator of planned terrorist action.

25X1

4 November 1983**Djibouti: Bombing at French Market**

A 1-kilo homemade bomb exploded at a prominent French market in downtown Djibouti. There were no injuries and only minor damage. No one has claimed responsibility.

25X1

Secret

Secret

7 November 1983

West Germany: Neo-Nazi Meeting Raided

In Munich, police arrested 35 neo-Nazis and confiscated gas pistols and knives, after raiding a secret meeting at which plans were being made to mark the anniversary of the beginning of the Holocaust. Michael Kuchnen, a leading neo-Nazi figure, had addressed the group. [redacted]

25X1

Greece: Jordanian Embassy Personnel Shot

Two security guards from the Jordanian Embassy were shot by a lone gunman, according to press reports. One of the guards died and the other remains in critical condition. The assassin, who was described as "Arab," escaped on a motorscooter, according to eyewitnesses. Though no group has claimed credit, the method of operation suggests that this may be another attack by the Abu Nidal group. [redacted]

25X1

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